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NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. T. GUARD, Agent.
HILO, April 16, 1901. 24-

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the Estate of KUPAA (w.), deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased having been filed wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled; that the heirs of said estate may be ascertained and declared, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 26th day of January, 1903, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at South Hilo, Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 23, 1902.

By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

Wise & Ross, Attorneys for Petitioner. 8-4t

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of KAHOKA (K.) of Hamakua, Hawaii.

Petition having been filed by Kekai of Hamakua, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to A. B. Lindsay of Honokaa, Hawaii. Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 9 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 29, 1902.

By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

LEBLOND & SMITH, Attorneys for petitioner. 9-3t

Notice to Creditors.

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT ANDREWS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased. All creditors of said estate are hereby notified to present their claims, whether secured or otherwise, duly verified and with proper vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, at his place of business in Hilo, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from date of this notice, or such claims, if any, will be forever barred.

JOHN A. HUMBURG, Administrator.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 10, 1902.

Wise & Ross, Attorneys for the Estate. 6-4

Notice of Foreclosure of Agister's Lien.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a contract for compensation agreed upon between Frank L. Winter, owner of the horse described below, and the Volcano Stables and Transportation Co., Ltd., a corporation, said owner is now indebted to said corporation in the sum of \$174.35 for the feed and shelter of said horse; and said owner upon demand for the same having failed for thirty days to pay the said sum; now, therefore, said corporation gives notice that the said horse will be sold at public auction upon Saturday, Jan. 17, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Sheriff's Office in Hilo, Hawaii, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Said horse is described as a bay gelding, about seven years old, 16 hands high, 2 hind white feet, white star on forehead, and Horner Ranch brand on left hind hip. VOLCANO STABLES & TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD.

By SMITH & PARSONS, Its attorneys.

HILO, Dec. 27, 1902. 9-2

Stockholders Meeting.

The Annual Stockholders meeting of the Hilo Masonic Hall Association Limited will be held at the office of the First Bank of Hilo in Hilo Hawaii on Wednesday Jan. 14, 1903 at 3 o'clock p. m.

STORY OF THE CABLE.

Silvertown Reports Rough but Successful Trip.

The Silvertown made her first start from San Francisco for the purpose of laying the shore cable on Friday, December 12. When she came outside, however, this was found to be an impossible undertaking. A heavy gale was raging outside and, still worse, a current was running like a mill-race, so that no line could be successfully spanned out between the shore and the vessel. The Silvertown consequently put back to San Francisco. On Sunday, December 14, the shore cable was successfully laid. One hundred tons of cable was put on board a barge and laid from the shore out to the Silvertown. Sunday night at midnight this shore cable was spliced on to the deep-sea cable and a little after midnight on Monday morning the Silvertown started on her trip paying out the cable which will now connect these Islands with the Mainland.

Throughout the entire trip the cable ship had to contend with bad weather. While the sea was not so rough that it would materially interfere with the progress of an ocean liner, it was exceptionally bad to lay a cable in. The whole length was, however, laid without a break.

Two splices were made as the supply of cable in one tank was finished and a new tank had to be started. One of these splices was made December 19th and the other December 25th, at 11 a. m.

The cable was laid day by day as follows:

On Sunday at midnight the six miles of shore cable from San Francisco were connected with the deep-sea cable and the actual laying of the deep-sea line begun. The following table gives the total amount of cable laid at noon each day of the voyage:

	Total Miles.
Dec. 15.....	77
Dec. 16.....	259
Dec. 17.....	455
Dec. 18.....	662
Dec. 19.....	865
Dec. 20.....	1054
Dec. 21.....	1269
Dec. 22.....	1480
Dec. 23.....	1677
Dec. 24.....	1894
Dec. 25.....	2109

The end of the cable was buoyed about thirty-five miles from Honolulu at 5:15 this morning, when 2238 miles of cable had been laid. When the end was slipped into the ocean, a terrific gale prevailed with heavy rain squalls. The task was consequently a very hard one, but it was successfully performed. To the end of the cable was fastened a chain and to this a 6-inch manila hawser. When the end was slipped this hawser ran overboard with such terrific speed that the friction caused sparks to fly from it. The cable end was marked with two buoys.

The Silvertown left the cable end at that distance from shore on account of the fact that there the deep-sea quality of cable will end. The thirty-five miles which intervene between that spot and the cable landing will be spanned by thirty-three miles of intermediate cable, which is of a heavier quality than the deep-sea kind, and by about two miles of rock cable, which is still stronger and which will run out from the shore, where the wear and tear on the cable is the greatest.

Further, the Silvertown, after having unshipped all the cable end, having burned most of her coal, is very light. As a consequence she will take in coal and ballast here to make her more stable before she

goes out to pick up the cable end to connect it with the shore. She will also wait for the weather to improve. Should this happen she will in all probability do this work on Monday.

The cable laying was eminently successful, despite the bad weather. The cable was sunk to some enormous depths, 3000 fathoms, or about four miles having been reached while on most places the cable now lies about three miles below the surface of the Pacific. An illustration of how very deep the cable goes can be had when it is known that when the vessel was paying out the cable the strand reached the bottom between twenty-two and twenty-seven miles astern of the vessel.

The Silvertown besides her crew carries several different staffs of cable workers, whose business it was to lay and test the cable. A continuous test was kept between the vessel and the San Francisco shore end by the aid of delicate instruments by which the slightest mishap to the cable paid out would be noticed immediately. This test was only interrupted once a day when Mr. E. D. Moore, the Associated Press representative who accompanied the expedition, sent a report of the trip to San Francisco. —Honolulu Bulletin.

UNCLE SAM'S WEAHER EYE.

Dewey's Fleet to Stay Near Scene of Trouble.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Disposition of the men-of-war of Admiral Dewey's fleet during the holidays is to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy in view of the increasing complications arising in connection with Venezuela and the wishes of this Government not to arouse suspicion unnecessarily by dispatching a large naval force to Venezuelan waters. Admiral Dewey cabled the department yesterday in regard to the orders for his fleet during the Christmas holiday, though Secretary Moody did not announce the receipt of the dispatch until today. Orders are now in preparation for the various vessels and will be forwarded to the Admiral in the next day or two.

It is unlikely that men-of-war will be sent to La Guayra, the feeling being that the presence of American men-of-war at this time might cause uneasiness among the allied powers as well as offer encouragement to President Castro to maintain his defiant attitude. On the other hand, the situation has grown so acute within the past few days that both State and Navy department officials are agreed that it will not be unwise to rendezvous the fleet in ports within easy range of the Venezuelan coast.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Marconi's New Inventions Reported to Concern Oxygen.

New York, December 18.—A cablegram to the Sun from Rome says: It is reported that Marconi, during his recent residence at Bologna, where he is pursuing his electrical researches, discovered almost accidentally a means of getting pure oxygen from the air at a trifling expense.

Griscom to Japan.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The President has selected Lloyd Griscom Jr., now Minister to Persia, to be Minister to Japan, succeeding Mr. Buck, deceased. He has also selected Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, at present Consul General at Teheran, Persia, to succeed Mr. Griscom as Minister to Persia. Pearson was formerly a Representative in Congress from North Carolina.

FIRST CABLE NEWS.

Roosevelt Named Arbitrator to Settle Venezuela Affair.

Washington, Dec. 22, 8 p. m.—The allies engaged in the Venezuelan troubles have agreed to submit their claims to arbitration. President Roosevelt has been appointed arbitrator.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—A disastrous railroad accident occurred today six miles from San Francisco. Twenty people were killed. A large number were injured.

London, Dec. 22.—The educational bill was passed today.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Clarance Mackay left today for New York. Mr. Ward left last night. They are both highly pleased with the progress made by the Silvertown.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The weather here is cold and damp. The temperature has fallen to 38 degrees.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Venezuela's Version of the Bombardment.

New York, Dec. 14.—A cable to the Sun from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The Government has issued a report on the bombardment of Puerto Cabello. It says: Yesterday morning the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta arrived off Puerto Cabello for the purpose of seizing the Venezuelan war ships, which had taken refuge in the interior harbor. The British collier Topaz was in the harbor, preparing to leave without opposition from the Venezuelan authorities. The captain of the Topaz was summoned by the British Commodore to go aboard the Charybdis, where the captain told the English commander that on Friday an excited mob of Venezuelans had obliged him to lower the British flag on the Topaz, considering that after the seizure of the Venezuelan fleet the flying of a British flag in the port was an insult to Venezuela. An armed force from the Charybdis protected the Topaz when she left the harbor, though no opposition was made to her leaving.

A committee of merchants then visited the American Consul and requested him to board the Charybdis and inform the commander that the attitude of the Venezuelan troops and authorities was pacific. He was also requested to ask the commander not to send a force ashore and to avoid a conflict. The Consul boarded the war ship and told Commodore Montgomerie what the people requested of him. The Commodore related to the Consul the incident of the Topaz and said he demanded immediate satisfaction. He added that his mission was to seize the Venezuelan vessels in the harbor, and he asked the Consul to convey to the Venezuelan authorities the request for permission to send a boat into the interior harbor to inspect it. This latter request was granted, but the authorities sent a message to the Commodore saying they must consult with President Castro before giving the satisfaction demanded for the alleged insult to the British flag.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon Commodore Montgomerie sent an ultimatum ashore declaring he would shell Fort Libertador if satisfaction was not received at 5 o'clock. Accordingly the bombardment commenced at that hour and lasted twenty-five minutes. Two minutes before the firing commenced—to wit, at 4:58 p. m.—a message containing the satisfaction demanded was dispatched to the Charybdis.

INDORSEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Germany Warned Hay of Plans a Year Ago.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Venezuelan question occupied the attention of the Senate in executive session today for almost an hour. The question came up informally almost immediately after the doors were closed. Senator Teller of Colorado, disclaiming all intention of being critical and saying he merely desired information, asked Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations what information he possessed as to the Venezuelan affair. Teller said that the situation was such that Senators felt that the Monroe doctrine at any time might become involved if the complication should continue.

Senator Cullom replied that he had no knowledge of recent events not contained in the public prints.

Bacon, Hoar, Lodge and Stewart all made remarks. In none of the addresses was anything harsh or critical said. The tone of all the speeches, whether by Republicans or Democrats, was that the attitude of this Nation should be one of watchfulness. There was a general agreement that while the means adopted by Great Britain and Germany for the collection of their debts had been quite strenuous, they thus far had committed no infringement on the Monroe doctrine, and therefore, had done nothing to which the United States could take exception.

Cullom said that for seven years Venezuela had failed to pay interest on a debt to German citizens of about \$5,000,000, contracted in the construction of a railroad, and in addition there were other debts amounting to about \$1,700,000 due to German citizens from Venezuela, which it had been impossible to collect. He added that every known peaceable means had been tried to secure the money.

Secretary Hay replied, December 16, 1901, saying in effect that the Monroe doctrine was not intended to shield any American nation from the payment of its honest debts, and that its purpose was to prevent the acquisition of territory by Old World nations. To further elucidate the position of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, he quoted from the first annual message of President Roosevelt, which had been in the hands of Congress for only a few days.

When Senator Cullom had concluded, Senator Lodge called attention to the statement attributed to Lord Lansdowne by today's dispatches that there is no disposition or desire on the part of Great Britain to acquire any Venezuelan territory.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, a leading minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that on a question of this kind there was no party division; that everybody would stand with the Administration in doing what was best for the general good. There was no desire on the part of anyone to embarrass those who were in control of affairs, and upon whom devolved the duty of protecting American interests. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, he added, devolved upon the whole people.

Senator Hoar said that thus far nothing had been done to cause apprehension, and he expressed the opinion that for the present the Government of the United States could do nothing more than keep a watchful eye on the situation.

Senator Stewart dwelt somewhat on the bombardment of the Venezuelan fort, and said that that incident should be accepted by our Government as a warning of what this country might expect whenever excuse might offer.